Lauterbach Makes Denial.

He denied all knowledge of the identity of the man who palmed himself off as Representative Paimer over the telephone and said that he had gone to see that is big and grand, and so much that he latter's suggestion that is softly lovely in any one region and not as the result of any outside of the world.

Representative Palmer was the second witness of the evening. Before he from Chicago to Denver, Colorado went on the stand Representative Rior-springs and Pueblo via Rock Island dan had appeared and testified that he ad no knowledge of the conversations you glad you're going and then glad Judge Lovett had detailed last you went that way. night as having taken place over the to be the Tammany Congressman.

Judge Lovett, in which he referred by Judge Lovett, in which he referred to the fact that members of Congress had been impersonated in telephone conversations with himself and with Broadway, New York, N. Y. had been impersonated in telephone conversations with himself and with

other men in New York city.
"In view of the turn which your inrestigation has taken by reason of Judge Loyett's testimony I felt it my duty to

Early in February last, while I was my clerk said was a call from New York. When I reached the telephone a voice at the other end said:

This is Mr. Ledyard.' "I said, 'Who?'
"He said, 'Mr. Ledyard.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, and added: You ought to know, for you have been talk-person in whom Mr. Ledyard would at the very beginning of his career as ought to know, for you have been talking with me over the telephone."

Discovery of a Conspiracy

was true there was a strange and remarkable conspiracy afoot in which my name had been used.
"He said that he had been called on

the telephone a short time before that, who, after some hesitation about giving his name, saying that he was a Representative in Congress, finally said he was Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania. was in a position, by reason of his membership in the House and his relation with prominent members of the House, to be of service to interests which Mr. Ledyard represented. He went so far As to say that he thought the money trust investigation report could be controlled. that various investigations then pro-ceeding, both in Congress and in the courts, affecting large financial interests in New York city, could be satisfactorily adjusted and promising most amazing results of his efforts here in Washington. "I cannot undertake to give you a! the details of the conversation, but it is sufficient to say that Mr. Ledyard detailed that conversation to me, and during the next two or three days he had perhaps a half dozen other telephone conversations with the same person, in which this person went into even greater detail about how and why he was in a position to grant legislative favors.

Ledyard Repeats to Palmer.

"After each of these telephone conversations that Mr. Ledyard had with this person over the wire in New York with the proceeding, thinking that per- had him pointed out to me to-night. haps as a member of the House I ought to know about it.

Mr. Palmer was showing considerable feeling in his testimony and the memhers of the committee by this time were straining to catch every word. Lauterbach was sitting by listening in-

"These various telephone conferences between Mr. Ledyard and this man." far that Mr. Ledyard endeavored to get a personal interview with the man. tor Reed. He fought shy of that, saying, as I recollect it, that no good would be accomplished from a personal interview with him, but promised to see him later, and even went so far as to declare, as a circumstantial evidence of the truth and sincerity of his statement, that in rict, so that he would not meet Mr. suggested for a conference.

"Mr. Ledyard, through the telephone company and I think through various other agencies, made an earnest effort to locate the person who talked with him over the telephone. The best he could do was to trace the telephone calls, and he traced them to a place which satisfied him as to who the per-

I should like to suggest right here that if the committee wants to go into that further it seems to me that Mr. Ledyard should be called. I will leave it for him to say what he found out as to who this person was.

I know Mr. Ledyard told me who he thought it was, based upon the information that he had obtained, but as even he was not certain about it. I would prefer not to say who it was. The committee will go inte execu

tive session for a moment," said the chairman. Five minutes later Chairman Overman announced:

The committee understands. Mr Palmer, that you have no reason to know of your own knowledge, except by what Mr. Ledyard stated to you, who was that talked with him over the phone; therefore, as the committee expect to subpæna Mr. Ledyard, we would rather get it from him at first hand than to get it from you. Therefore, you need not state who he said the person

'I should prefer to have it that way Mr. Chairman, because in making this purely voluntary statement I would no like to involve any person unless I knew from my own knowledge that his name ought to be brought into it." said Mr Palmer. "If the committee will call Mr Ledyard there will be no difficulty in getting all the information which he has 'Of course all the information I have is what I get from him, and no other

"I want to add this further statement. continued Mr. Palmer. "These conversations that I had with Mr. Ledyard ex-

Many Delightful Surprises for the Vacationist in Colorado.

You couldn't fancy without being in

You slip away on that de hixe Rocky

"The Colorado Flyer" every morntelephone with a man who purported to be the Tammany Congressman.

Talenbane.

"I have seen in to-day's papers," said
Representative Palmer, "the statement made before your committee last night by Judge Lovett, in which he referred are two books which make the way

sation with the person who represented himself to be Mr. Palmer Mr. Ledyard repeated to me everything that had ocacquaint you with an experience of my curred in the conversation. I feel that the committee should know this, that the at my home in Pennsylvania. I was that he was Representative Palmer called to the telephone to answer what statements of this person who declared able to secure a personal interview with him, to a proposition that Mr. Ledyard should meet a gentleman who could verify everything that he, the alleged Mr. Palmer, was saying about his ability and the ability of various other persons

"He spelled his name and said he was to control these legislative matters.

"He declared that he would name a have confidence and to whom he could "I said: 'You are very much mistalk freely and who would be able to taken, Mr. Ledyard. So far as I know, I have never spoken a word to you in my leged Representative Palmer would be life. I have never seen you; I have able to do what they said. Those state never spoken to you, directly or over the ments finally led to Mr. Ledyard's maktelephone, or had any communication ing an appointment to meet the gentlewith you. You will have to explain man whom this person named, and at the hour of the appointment there appeared at Mr. Ledyard's house Edward Lauterbach, a member of the bar of

"He then went on to say that if that New York city, as I understand. "Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lauterbach had a long conversation about this matter, Mr. Lauterbach taking it up apparently from the thread which been laid down by the pseudo Palmer perhaps a day or two before, by a man over the telephone and, according to Mr. Ledyard, Mr. Lauterbach declared that he spoke for several important gentlemen in the House of Representatives who were able to do the things which This person told Mr. Ledyard that he the person who had been telephoning to

Mr. Ledyard said could be done. When doubt was expressed by Mr. Ledyard as to the truth of such allegations, Mr. Lauterbach, as I recall it, urged Mr. Ledyard to come to Washington or to meet elsewhere in person certain gentlemen high in the House organization, even going so far as to mention the name of the Speaker and

His First Sight of Lauterbach.

Mr. Ledyard I did not see that I had representations to Mr. Kahn that the any interest at all in the matter. It conduct of Southern Pacific affairs by was an amazing proposition to me. I Union Pacific domination was detribach except in the most general way.
"I had never had any particular in-

terest in any of these matters which It was said could be influenced or con-trolled, and therefore I said that I Kahn that the Union Pacific ownership

knew absolutely nothing about this matthis way

continued the witness, "finally went so mythical Mr. Paimer was represented as being able to perform?" asked Sena-

Tells of the Promises Made. "Well, Senator," said Mr. Palmer,

that was repeated to me at such great length and in such detail by Mr. Ledto have his conversations taken down the next day or so he was obliged to in shorthand so that he has a complete trust my memory to be accurate about Ledyard at an hour that Mr. Ledyard it. The proposition was apparently that the money trust investigations report. which was then pending or then expected, would be shaped to suit certain large financial interests in New York city, that certain prosecutions then in the desires of these gentlemen.

"The man who first spoke with Mr Ledyard seemed to put it on the ground that the powers that be in the Democratic House were anxious that they should have support in various things, that they were anxious to aid all those large interests which otherwise would be offended by the result of these investigations and prosecutions and which were going to be controlled and fixed up in a way that possibly would wir

their support on various other things. Palmer Accuses Lauterbach.

Throughout the testimony of Mr Palmer Mr. Lauterbach had sat beside the press table, his fingers nervously that he call. I'pon his arrival at Leddrumming its edge while he fidgeted yard's office, the latter, according to

Figures in the Lobby Hearing



cropped beard. A strained look came over his face and he changed color perceptibly as the witness said: And the gentleman who appeared at the residence of Mr. Ledyard was Mr.

bar of New York city." Mr. Lauterbach was sworn and Chairman Overman explained to him that was the understanding that Mr. Lauterbach came voluntarily to make

this statement, that it was his own wish that he make this statement and that the committee would reserve the cross-examination of Mr. Lauterbach until after certain other men had had opportunity to give their testimony bere the committee. This Mr. Lauterbach accepted and

launched into his statement. He began a New York lawyer. He told of his political connections as well as those in the financial centres of New York.

Getting Into Union Pacific.

Then Mr. Lauterbach teld of his first nnection with Union Pacific matters. He had been associated with ex-Gov. Hoadley of Ohio, who had been Attorney-General Harmon's selection as Federal counsel in the foreclosure proceedyears ago. It was at that time that he came in contact with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and incidentally with Otto Kahn of that He had been counsel for Mr. Kahn's father and he believed that he

he had frequently discussed with Mr. Kahn what he deemed to be the mistakes of the Union Pacific's management in buying a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Railway. He said he had warned them that this purchase and stock ownership constituted an infringement of the Sherman anti-trust law and had tried repeatedly to get Mr. Kahn to see it in tois light.

Afterward when the Union Pacific was sued under the anti-trust law and the floor leader, and I think one or two other important members of the House." "Unless this came to you we do not and Mr. Kahn had said to him that if care to hear it," interrupted Senator he had taken his advice the Union Paeific would not have got into this trou-

He said furthermore that ten years I am just stating what Mr. Ledyard ago he had gone to Mr. Kahn as the said to me," continued Mr. Palmer, representative of the Keene pool in "After this had been told to me I told Southern Pacific stock and had made had never seen or heard of Mr. Lauter- mental to the interests of the minority

lasued Warning to Kahn.

would prefer to have nothing further was "a thing repugnant to the Sherman Mr. Ledyard called me on the telephone to do with the matter, and it was act." With Senator Foraker for an as-and repeated them to me for the double dropped. Mr. Ledyard wrote me a letter sociate Mr. Lauterbach had brought suit 1 an evasion of the Sherman law. Mr. Lauterbach participated on be-

ter except as it has been told to me in this way."

"Are you a member of either of sample of control of the lilinois "We did talk over the situation I did assumption of control of the lilinois." assumption of control of the Illinois problem of transcontinental transpor-

McReynolds, did not know him and had

made no such representations. He had suggested to Mr. Kahn that there might be forthcoming another investigation of Union Pacific with a view to learning why Union Pacific had been acquiring other great blocks of stock than those holdings in Southern Pacific. record of them, that I would not like to He referred, he said, to the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania suggested

railways whether or not they competing lines under the general acceptance of that term.

Denied Meeting Riordan.

Mr. Lauterbach denied any connec-Mr. Lauterbach denied any connection or relationship with Mr. Riordan whose name had been mentioned as the go-between last night by Judge Loveu.

"I have had no dealings with Mr. Riordan except to pass the time of day with him at Albany," said the witness.

"I kept our che situation with Mr. Baker during my counselship of the Richard and Danyille road of which.

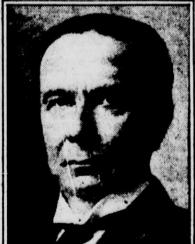
Senator Reed thereupon adjourned the hearing, to meet upon call of the chairman. Lauterbach probably will be recalled for cross-examination later.

"I have had no dealings with him what-I have made no effort to coerce anybody. I don't know people in Washngton and was therefore not in a po-

that one day Lewis Cass Ledyard called him on the telephone and suggested with his eyeglasses or stroked his close Lauterbach, suggested that Congress-



Daniel J. Riordan



Judge Robert S. Lovett.

man Riordan spoke of the appointment of Lauterbach as counsel to protect certain interests.

expressed surprise, but said I would be glad to accept the service,' said Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Lauterbach testified that his relations with David Lamar had rendered him persona non grata with the house of Morgan.

Albany boat on his way to Pittsfield.

Mass., where he thought Lamar now was. This was a week ago to-day. "Lamar is not looked upon with

had the confidence and respect of Mr. favor in Wall Street," said Mr. Lauterfelt that I suffered loss by continuing which were produced yesterday in evi-him as my client." which were produced yesterday in evi-dence by Judge Lovett. . He said Lamar him as my client."

"The witness went on to say that Lamar had been his friend in former years and he 'owed him gratitude.' I the slips Lauterbach failed to "The result of my relations with him was that the warm relations that had existed between the house of Morgan and myself seemed to fade away.

"I saw Mr. Morgan frequently. He was courteous, made me loans of money when I wanted it, but there was not the same old feeling that had formerly existed. I felt that it was an unjust situation.

with the Morgans.

witness. from Mr. Steele of the Morgan com-

one but by a proper professional attention such as I had given to the Morgan in-

these money committees, the Pujo committees or the other one?" asked Senator Nelson.

Nelson.

"No," replied Paimer

"Would you mind telling us more fully what this service was that the fully what this service was that the fully what this service was that the fully what the service was that the full talk over the situation is under the knew, that there were fied to by the preceding witnesses, and that the certainly would not charge that the conservative as led by the full talk over the situation is undered. When the there were fied to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which bears the did to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which bears the did to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which bears the did to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which bears the did to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which he asked to be the field to by the preceding witnesses, and the the certainly would not charge the work which he asked that the certainly would not charge the work which he asked to be the field to by the preceding witnesses, and that he certainly would not charge the work which he had influence in Washington, but he said to be the field to by the preceding witnesses, and the the the to be the field to by the preceding witnesses.

The proposition

as they might desire to give, and I would be glad to be employed. I thought Mr. Henry would be the Attorney-General. It was before the appointment of an Attorney-General, but it was a mere

told him expressly that no money of any kind, if I were engaged, would be distributed to anybody, or expended to anybody, or used in any unlawful purpose, and I think he made a memodesired no fee except that I desired He did not believe Union Pacific was to again represent the house from which I justified in purchasing control of other seemed at the moment to be excluded.

Called to Baker's Home.

the Richmond and Danville road, of which the First National Bank and their ailies were the largest owners of stock, and continued for a long time to represent their interests. He told me that they had sition to accomplish what has been never been better represented, that I had been loyal and faithful, that he undersement of the committee that one day Lewis Cass Ledvard called to accomplish and that he would aid in accomplishing it.

"I said I desired to represent the Morgan interests with others, if necessary, that it was important for me to do it, that above all. I wanted to of Morgan and myself. And I had no ul-

at that time as to what we thought of the spirit of affairs in Washington. In-vestigations were rife and former methods were properly criticised and a change was presenting the plan to the court, July 1, taking place in the methods with which corporations were treated; the tariff was being treated in the way in which I understood it was to be treated when we prepared tariff planks in the Republican platform, but which had always been dis-regarded, and so we had general discus-

"I understand that the attitude taken by Mr. Ledyard since that time—I have not heard from either Mr. Baker or Mr. Ledyard or any one else—or that probably the determination was that at least as long as any affiliation with Mr. Lamar existed I was to be—max I term it, crushed—that I was to be persona non grata. I believe the first manifestation

knowledge, and which I meet on the stand as it is presented, has occurred to-night.

MANY PHONE CALLS as it is presented, has occurred to-night.
"I feel that I have been an honorable, honest, straightforward lawyer since 1866. that I have never had an aspersion on my conduct. I believe that it would have been wiser for me to have refrained from any affiliation with Mr. Lamar; pecuniarily, professionally and. I think, sentimentally. If I had to do it again and had been under the same sense of gratitude that I have been I would do the same thing with the same do the same thing, with the same results.

results.
"I have professed no ability to control any one. If I had it would have been ridiculous in the extreme. I have been known as a partisan Republican, and have been such steadfastly.

I think the present condition of affairs is a healthy one and I think I could have been of use in properly directing the in terests with which I have been connected terests with which I have been connected and with which for some period of time I have been disconnected. I have a fair practice. I am a poor man, in money, but until to-night and last night, I believe I have had an unscathed reputation.

"I have only faintly delineated the mat-ters of public interest with which I have been connected, and I have never heard inyself adversely criticised except dur-ing the long warfare of burying the wires when there was a good deal of accimony and criticism years ago.

"I shall be prepared to be cross-ex-

amined at any time. I shall be prepared Wednesday night. amined at any time. I shall be prepared to meet any other suggestions that may be made in respect to myself and I shall go home to-night feeling that the efforts that have been made to discredit me will turn out to be abortive. I have nothing more to say. I am ready at this time to Edward Lauterbach and Congressman

"The Street" Against Him.

Mr. Lauterbach Insisted, in reply to questions from Senator Reed, that he had not represented Mr. Lamar in any litigation which involved a clash with the Morgan interests. He said, however, office had apparently prejudiced "the Street" against him.

He said that Perkins and Stetson had come to his office one day to persuade him to use his efforts to draw off Lamar in a certain suit of stockholders against the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Lauterbach said he assured his callers that if Lamar were behind the suit in question, which was then pending in New Jersey, four or five years ago, he was wholly unaware

Mr. Lauterbach said that he had last

The Union Pacific settlement replied that he was not responsible for them and knew nothing about them. Pressed as for his reasons to think

Lamar might have had knowledge of believe the criticisms of Lamar have any clear explanation. He said that his conversation with Lamar the day before, when the latter visited him in his office, might have led him to think Lamar had something to do with the issuance of the slips.

Lamar, he said, the day before supplied him with a list of holdings of the Union Pacific. This list, he said, was given to him within an hour by Lamar and he supposed that Lamar had got the information from "Poore's Manual."

were under a Chicago date, and not "I never knew that any one had New York. Lauterbach said he had called up Mr. Riordan in respect to the noticed this. The Senator did not press Morgan matters in any way until one the witness as to why he should have

of the slips. Lauterbach said the idea I had suggested itself to him because of

to accuse any man of being responsible "We did talk over the situation. I did for the telephone conversations testi-

I would be glad to do so, that it was not a matter of compensation.

"I wanted no compensation except such Lauterbach said his acquaintance with and the winter of the winter of the control "the activities of David Lamar"

Lauterbach said his acquaintance with and the winter of the control "the activities of David Lamar."

Lauterbach said his acquaintance with Lamar started first back in the days of the big anthracite strike. Lamar came to him and assured him the coal strike would be fatal to the capatities. A summer of the big and the winter of 1903 I had several avenue, and Frederick S. Rice, 50 May-flower avenue. New Rochelle. He named one of his assets as a mortgage to talk with him. Some time in Lamar. would be fatal to the candidacy of Gov. Odell and introduced Lauterbach to John

office as the result of Lamar's suggesrandum of that fact, and of the general tion and with Gov. Odell and repre-conversation, and of my statement that sentatives of the railroads. From the conference originated the movement by Roosevelt, Root being sent to see the President.

Thus, according to Lauterbach, David Lamar was the moving spirit behind the "He told me that I should hear from him and I heard nothing until one day George F. Baker of the First National Bank called me up and asked me to come to his house. Mr. Baker was the and on account of this Lauterbach had

> the hearing, to meet upon call of the chairman. Lauterbach probably will be recalled for cross-examination later.

the board at a special meeting yesterday the results of his conference in Wash ington with Attorney-General McReynolds on the dissolution plan believed to have been agreed upon.

think there were general discussions | board certain aspects of the situation." wanted to make known to the is not far aff.'

court, with the approval of the Attorney-General, it is understood, will contain provision for exchange of the \$38,000,000 Southern Pacific stock for regarded, and so we had general discussions of the subject.

"Nothing came of that. The matter was procrastinated until one day quite recently Mr. Baker said there was a meeting to take place between all the interests affected to consider the proposition of reinstating me where I desired to be.

"I understand that the attitude taken in the alternative plan is thought to be acceptable to the Government with that the chief molification of the plan deals with the disposition of the remaining \$88,650,000 Southern Pacific stock. The trusteeship proposed for this in the alternative plan is thought to be acceptable to the Government with modifications, and the Central Trust Company is being most prominently mentioned in Wall Street as the trustee. It is believed generally that a plan of dissolution will be accepted by the court before July 1 that will avoid the alternative of the receivership for the \$126,-\$650,000 Southern Pacific stock. of that was last night. I think the sec-ond manifestation of which I had no prior 650,000 Southern Pacific stock.

FOR UNION PACIFIC

David Lamar on Other End of Wire Many Times in Past.

HARRIMAN'S EXPERIENCE

How Lauterbach Paved Way for Visit in Keene's

Interest.

that the fact that Lamar came to his connection with Union and Southern fined his references exclusively to the New

Other Names Mentioned.

The names of men potent in financial and legislative affairs have come trippingly to his tongue over the telephone on many occasions. Years ago one conjured with the name of the late Russell Sage, Gen. Samuel Thomas and Col. E. C. James, a lawyer, all now dead. No one seen Lamar when the latter, with his can say with assurance that the mysteri-wife, child and two nurses, was on the ous third party mentioned by Judge Lovett is in any way connected with other telephonic spokesmen. In this connection, however, Wall Street recalled some of the circumstances associated with bach. "In fact, he is regarded with distrust. I have been importuned to have nothing to do with him. I have Southern Pacific pool, handled by the late James R. Keene.

Mr. Lauterbach represented the pool in the litigation which was instituted against the Union and the Southern Pacific roads to enjoin the former from voting its Southern Pacific holdings. This was back in 1903, but telephone messages had been freely exchanged long prior to that date. The affidavit made by the late E. H. Harriman throws some interesting sidelights on the negotiations for a settlement preceding the joining of the issues. In part it is as follows:

*One evening in the autumn of 1801 Edward Lauterbach called me at my house on the telephone and said that a friend of his had a matter of importance to communicate to me and he would like me to have this I assented, and during the evening counsel, as suggested by Mr. Ledyard. Senator Reed asked Lauterbach if he the card of David Lamar, accompanied by that he would regain his good standing that noticed that the slips referred to a card of Edward Lauterbach identifying

Told of Influence.

"I saw Mr. Lamar for about ten or fifteen minutes, during which time he stated day Mr. Ledyard sent for me," said the witness. "I had heard of a message which bore a Chicago date line.

from Mr. Steele of the Morgan com
Pressed further as to why he should rem Pacific and was contemplating some have thought that Lamar might have had something to do with the issuance of the silns. Lauterbach said the idea with some Judge of the United States cours. from whom he could obtain an injunction purpose of having evidence at hand that it was an impersonation and that I was an impersonation and that I was an impersonation and that I was a from New York, and also to acquaint me from New York, and also to ac which would be of some advantage to him The witness said he would be loath he had such influence with Mr. Keene that he could induce him not to institute any adverse action against myself and allied interests."

nouncing the call was that to talk with him. Some time in January, 1903. Mr. Lauterbach approached me 1903. Mr. Lauterbach approached me 1903, Mr. Lauterbach approached through a friend, whom he had made Mitchell. Lauterbach sent for Odell on the eve of the election.

Senators Platt and Quay met at Platt's and requested an interview with me.

> Keene represented a pool holding about 175,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock and that Mr. Keene himself held about 70,000 shares; that they contemplated ac-tion which would make us a great deal of trouble and might be disastrous to our interests and that Mr. Keene would sell his pool shares at about 70 and his own shares at about 78."

> The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific road, consisting of Louis Fitzgerald, Marvin Hughitt, C. M. Depew, Jacob H. Schiff, Oliver Ames 2d and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., had unusual problems to deal with, chief of which was the adjustment of the debt owing by the company to the Government, and this required the approval of Congress, in which a radical element was dominant.

LOVETT REPORTS TO BOARD.

Modified Plan for Pacific Dissolution Probably Agreed On.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railrad Company, presented to the board at a special meeting yesterday to the board at a special meeting yesterday as which a radical element was dominant. The receivership was a long drawn out affair. It really made little progress until after the election of William McKinley in 1896. The reorganization committee agreed with the authorities to compromise the Federal claims for the sum of approximately \$50,000,000, less certain offsets. A contract had been drawn up formally for this as a basis of settlement between the Attorney-General and the reorganizers. reorganizers

More Belephone Calla.

More Belephone Calls.

At this juncture, when everything seemed in a fair way of adjustment and the Government had agreed to a sale in foreclosure which would launch the new Union Pacific company on its career, the then city editor of an important New York morning newspaper got a telephone message. So far as can be determined this was about the first of the long series of similar calls which have figured in Union Pacific's history. The man at the other end of the wire announced that he was the representative of the late Russell Sage. He asked if he could make an appointment with the editor to meet Russell Sage at the latter's office, as Mr. Sage had a very important communication to make concerning the Union Pacific reorganization. The plan that will come before the

call upon the capitalist. If he, the mysterious telephoner, brought Mr. Sage to the editor's house would be see him. And the newspaper man replied that he rould

And the newspaper man replied that he would.

It turned out afterward that a conversation of like character had passed over the telephone between the mysterious speaker and the managing editor of another important New York morning newspaper. This editor a little more keen for a big news feature, is said to have visited Mr. Sage's office, where the gentleman who escorted him did all the talking and the venerable capitalist, whose mind and the venerable capitalist, whose mind had lost its acumen, replied in an evasive

Col. James Fails to Appear.

On the evening specified for the appointment the mysterious user of the telephone, who through a subsequent conversation had agreed to bring not only Russell Sage but Col. E. C. James the lawyer, turned up at the editor's house. The latter went forward to meet him and found himself confronted by an individual who made to the confronted by an individual who made some excuses for the inability of Mr. Sage and Col. James to be present and announced himself as David Lamar

Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence also, a telephoner who has made free with the name of Mr. Lauterbach has not conmanager. They communicated with the Government, but could get no confirmation of the report. They inquired among their kanking associates. Some of these had heard talk of an opposition bid, but were unable to locate a syndicate.

Wall Street in Ferment.

For several days Wall Street was in a ferment. In the meanwhile various newspapers had taken up the report and were denouncing the Union Pacific bankruptcy and the rehabilitation plan bitterly and pointed out how the Government had been overreached. The editor who had had the matter brought to his attention by Mr. Lamar was made aware of the true situation early in the pro-

David Lamar David Lamar.

Mr. Laciar may have had nothing whatever to do with this local recrudescence of telephone calls mentioned by Judge Lovett, but his activities in that direction have been a fruitful source of harassing the company on previous occasions.

DANCING MASTER LEFT \$1,000,000

of the late John H. Trenor, one time dancing master in New York, who died

life the late Mr. Trenor gave lessons to Chauncey M. Depew and members of the Gould and Vanderbilt families. Hooked a 55 Pound Striped Bass ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 26 .- Frank Honos of Allenhurst landed this afternoon

The Business Man's

Where he can get far away from the strenuous work of the day and close to nature, where he can enjoy the pleas-ures of a charming social life and the healthy benefits of every land and water

RESTAURANT Unsurpassable Luncheon

20 ACT CABARET

High-Class Singers and Dancers.

Wall Street showed deep interest yesterday in the testimony of Judge Roberts. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, before the Senate lobby committee on Wednesday night.

The greatest curiosity centred naturally upon the identity of the moving spirit in the alleged conspiracy, the man who used the telephone so freely in mentioning Edward Lauterbach and Congressman Daniel J. Riordan as gentlemen who might smooth the way for the Union Pacific company in the Harriman merger dissolution matter.

It was recalled in the financial district that this is not the first instance where the telephone has been used freely in connection with Union and Southern Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence had announced himself as David Lamar, but they did not know or would not impart the details. The reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of for a few days a syndicate unset the tinquities of the Union Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence in the iniquities of the Union Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence in the iniquities of the Union Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence in the iniquities of the Union Pacific affairs. By an odd coincidence in the iniquities of the Union Pacific age and foreclosure could be stayed of a gent and foreclosure could be stayed of a gent in the iniquities of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of the Union Pacific a few days a syndicate unsate the iniquities of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of a gent and foreclosure could be stayed of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale iniquities of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of the Union Pacific reorganization plan. He said that if the sale and foreclosure could be stayed of

ment had been overreached. The editor who had had the matter brought to his attention by Mr. Lamar was made aware of the true situation early in the proceedings. When next his telephone rang and some one started to talk about the iniquities of the Union Pacific bankruptcy and reorganization plan the editor demanded written evidence of the existence of the opposing syndicate and its responsibility if it made the bid for the property. Failing which he announced that he would expose the scheme.

Again he got a visit from David Lamar, this time at his office. The latter said he would produce a signed letter from Russell Sage and a copy of the syndicate agreement within twenty-four hours, but the editor, thoroughly convinced by this time that he had been victimized, demanded proof of the legitimacy of the opposition syndicate within one hour Failing to receive it within that time the character of the alleged opposing syndicate was made public. Nothing more was heard of the syndicate bid, but as a result of Mr. Lamar's telephonic activities certain radicals took up the matter in Congress. For a time it looked at though the foreclosure sale would be stayed. The plan for the rehabilitation of the Union Pacific, over which the committee had worked for years, was threat ened. As a result the Federal Administration, though it had entered into a contract with the committee, reopened the negotiations. They were only settled finally by foreing the committee to advance its bid in settlement of the Government debt from \$50,000,000 to \$58,000,000.

The additional amount came out of the unhappy shareholders and bondholders, for whom they have always had to thank David Lamar.

Mr. Lawar may have had nothing what are to do with this leads a contract with the committee to do with this leads a contract with the committee of the Government debt from \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000.

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